



SYRIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #20, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JULY 30, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

10.8 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Syria
U.N. – June 2014

6.4 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Syria
U.N. – June 2014

2.9 million

Syrian Refugees in Neighboring Countries
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – July 2014

1,100,000

Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
UNHCR – July 2014

800,000

Syrian Refugees in Turkey
UNHCR – July 2014

600,000

Syrian Refugees in Jordan
UNHCR – July 2014

220,000

Syrian Refugees in Iraq
UNHCR – July 2014

138,000

Syrian Refugees in Egypt
UNHCR – July 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry announces nearly \$378 million in additional U.S. humanitarian assistance for the Syria crisis.
- Since 2012, the USG has provided nearly \$438 million to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for cross-border humanitarian assistance.
- On July 24, the U.N. sent its first humanitarian aid convoy from Turkey to Syria since the unanimous passage of UNSCR 2165 on July 14.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FY 2012 – FY 2014

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$472,072,924
USAID/FFP ²	\$897,505,844
State/PRM ³	\$1,038,058,549

\$ 2,407,637,317

TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) ASSISTANCE TO THE SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On July 30, U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry announced that the USG is providing nearly \$378 million in additional humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the crisis in Syria. The total includes approximately \$191 million from USAID/FFP for continued food assistance; \$152 million from State/PRM for reproductive health services, gender-based violence response, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, as well as other activities to meet urgent needs of refugees and other persons of concern from Syria; and \$35 million from USAID/OFDA for health care services, emergency relief items, and WASH support. This additional funding brings the USG's total humanitarian assistance for Syria to more than \$2.4 billion since the crisis began. Through its implementing partners, the USG is assisting more than 4.7 million people inside Syria, as well as helping to assist the nearly 3 million refugees in the region and the communities hosting them.
- Of the newly announced USG humanitarian assistance, nearly \$36 million supports existing humanitarian aid operations carried out by NGOs conducting cross-border relief efforts to assist millions of conflict-affected Syrians living in areas unreachable otherwise due to insecurity and logistical constraints. Since 2012, the USG has provided nearly \$438 million to NGOs for cross-border humanitarian assistance.
- On July 24, the U.N. sent its first cross-border convoy following the passage of UNSCR 2165, which authorized U.N. cross-border and cross-line delivery of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected populations without specific approval from the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG). The convoy traveled from Turkey into Syria through the Bab al-Salaam–Kilis border crossing. The convoy comprised nine trucks carrying U.N. humanitarian relief supplies, including food, as well as shelter, water purification, and sanitation supplies, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- On July 24, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon provided the fifth monthly report to the U.N. Security Council on the implementation of UNSCR 2139, a resolution adopted in late February that called for unhindered humanitarian access to populations in need in Syria. According to international media, the report noted that parties to the conflict in Syria have continued to obstruct humanitarian assistance to those most in need and to withhold consent for relief operations as a tactic of war.
 - In June, inability to access Al Hasakah Governorate by road from Damascus prevented WFP delivery of planned food assistance to the area. As a result, WFP re-commenced airlifts of food rations from the Syrian capital of Damascus to the governorate in late July. The first airlift on July 22 delivered food items—including rice, lentils, wheat flour, oil, salt, and sugar—for an estimated 4,000 people. In total, WFP's 23 planned flights to the governorate will transport food rations for an estimated 50,000 people for one month, as well as other relief commodities and medicines. WFP previously employed emergency airlifts to transport food commodities from Damascus to Al Hasakah Governorate in March 2014 and August 2013.
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AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

- Limited seasonal rainfall amounts in late 2013 and early 2014 have affected agricultural production and food security in most Syrian governorates, including Aleppo, Al Hasakah, Ar Raqqa, and Dayr az Zawr, according to a July 25 statement issued by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The SARC reports that national wheat production levels in 2014 may be 52 percent lower than in 2013, echoing concerns previously expressed by WFP and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). As a result, SARC expects the price of bread and other food items may continue to rise.
 - In April and June, REACH—a joint initiative of the U.N. Operational Satellite Applications Program (UNOSAT) and NGOs Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) and Impact Initiatives—conducted a food assessment in the eastern part of the city of Dayr az Zawr. Although the assessment found that markets in the area contained sufficient food supplies in April and early June, market stocks have since depleted due to a siege that began on June 15. To cope with the siege, residents began stockpiling food, further reducing food availability in markets and increasing the population's reliance on humanitarian assistance. The assessment also found that 92 percent of bakeries in the area are no longer functional, with 13 bakeries sustaining conflict-related damage and the remaining bakeries impacted by lack of fuel, electricity, flour, and staff. As of July 11, only two bakeries in the area remained operational.
 - Of the more than \$190 million in newly announced USAID/FFP funding, nearly \$70 million is supporting emergency food assistance for crisis-affected populations inside Syria. The amount comprises \$6 million provided through an NGO and approximately \$63 million provided through WFP.
 - Since the conflict began, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$458 million for emergency food assistance to Syria, including nearly \$205 million to date in FY 2014. The USG remains the single largest supporter of WFP emergency food assistance operations in Syria and in the region. In addition, USG-supported food assistance through NGOs reaches populations in areas inaccessible to WFP.
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HEALTH

- Conflict-related violence resulted in the deaths of 30 medical staff in Syria during the month of May, making it the deadliest month for medical staff since the crisis began, according to the advocacy group Physicians for Human Rights (PHR). PHR has documented more than 520 conflict-related medical staff deaths since March 2011, attributing approximately 99 percent of the attacks to SARG forces. PHR also reported 12 new attacks on medical facilities in June—the second highest month for attacks on medical facilities since the conflict began. In total, PHR has documented 175 attacks on 143 medical facilities, attributing up to 90 percent of these attacks to SARG forces. Aleppo Governorate has experienced 45 attacks on medical facilities, the most of Syria's 14 governorates.
- In July, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) provided local health authorities in Dar'a Governorate with 25 metric tons of medical supplies, including chronic disease medicines, intravenous fluids, and multivitamins for children—sufficient to benefit an estimated 424,500 people, according to the U.N. This is the second WHO delivery to

the governorate in 2014; the first delivery occurred in March, providing local NGOs and health authorities with medical supplies to support more than 110,000 people. With approximately \$13 million in USG support, WHO continues to respond to deteriorating health conditions in Syria as conflict disrupts health care services and contributes to shortages of essential medicines, supplies, and qualified health care workers.

- On July 22, WHO and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported the completion of the first phase of the largest regional polio vaccination campaign ever conducted in the Middle East, which reached 25 million children under the age of five in Syria, as well as Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. The campaign commenced in late 2013 following Syria's first confirmed polio case in 14 years in October 2013. In Syria, where health authorities confirmed 36 cases of polio between October 2013 and January 2014, the U.N. remains concerned about the more than 765,000 children under the age of five who reside in hard-to-reach areas and do not have regular access to vaccines. WHO and UNICEF plan to begin the second phase of the polio vaccination campaign later this year.
 - Of the \$35 million in additional USAID/OFDA funding, nearly \$4.6 million is supporting NGO partners to continue meeting the health-related humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations in Syria. With USAID/OFDA support, partners are working to increase access to basic health services, with an emphasis on maternal, child, and reproductive health. Examples of USAID/OFDA-supported health activities include providing primary and secondary care for communicable and non-communicable diseases in Dayr az Zawr Governorate and controlling and treating the outbreak of leishmaniasis—a disease carried by sandflies that causes sores and sometimes damages internal organs—in Aleppo, Hamah, and Idlib governorates.
 - Since the beginning of the Syria conflict, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$183 million to support emergency health care interventions in the country, including nearly \$86 million to date in FY 2014.
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WASH

- On July 25, SARC, IFRC, and ICRC reported that ongoing water shortages and inadequate sanitation systems are exacerbating existing health and WASH concerns in Syria, particularly during the summer months. Unsanitary conditions and contaminated water supplies are increasing the risk of disease outbreaks for vulnerable populations, especially IDPs living in communal shelters. SARC engineers are working closely with local water authorities and ICRC to repair wells, water stations, pipelines, and sewers to improve access to water and sanitation conditions.
 - To address Syria's emergency WASH needs, USAID/OFDA is providing more than \$1.9 million in additional FY 2014 funding to support NGO partners implementing WASH programs inside Syria. With USAID/OFDA assistance, partners are working to expand access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, including through emergency repairs of water treatment plants, improved sanitation facilities and services, and hygiene promotion activities to encourage positive health practices, such as correct hand-washing and water-handling methods, among crisis-affected populations.
 - Since FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$49 million for emergency WASH response activities throughout Syria, including more than \$16 million to date in FY 2014.
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REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Regional

- State/PRM is providing more than \$152 million in additional FY 2014 funding to strengthen emergency assistance for Syrian refugees and other populations of concern within the region. The total includes approximately \$67 million to UNHCR, \$45 million to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), \$34 million to UNICEF, and \$5.4 million to the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA). With this additional funding, State/PRM has surpassed \$1 billion in funding to Syria and the region.
- Of the more than \$190 million in newly announced USAID/FFP funding, approximately \$122 million is supporting WFP's emergency food assistance for Syrian refugees residing in neighboring countries. The total includes approximately \$57.5 million for Jordan, \$47 million for Lebanon, \$10.5 million for Egypt, \$6.5 million for Turkey, and \$500,000 for Iraq.

Egypt

- In late June, a USG-supported NGO held a child-protection training workshop for 29 participants from nine UNHCR implementing partners in Egypt, which hosts an estimated 60,000 Syrian refugee children. The training focused on developing appropriate reporting procedures and implementation plans related to child protection issues.
- Between July 19 and 26, WFP distributed paper and electronic food vouchers to more than 113,000 beneficiaries in Egypt, including Syrian and Palestinian refugees. Recipients can redeem the vouchers at participating stores for essential food items.

Iraq

- During the month of July, USG partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) distributed 32 materials and tool kits as part of its livelihoods assistance for Syrian refugees living in Darashakran camp in Erbil, Iraq. The kits contained materials and tools needed to begin small businesses. Prior to receiving the kits, the intended beneficiaries attended an IOM-organized training on the skills needed to open and maintain a new business. Each package benefited a pair of refugees who had developed a joint business plan.
- On July 6, WFP commenced its monthly distribution of food vouchers for approximately 72,000 Syrian refugees in Domiz camp in Iraq's Kurdistan Region. As of July 16, WFP had distributed 23,270 vouchers, reaching more than 56,000 beneficiaries.

Jordan

- In June, UNHCR and implementing organizations facilitated three trainings on child protection and gender-based violence standard operating procedures for nearly 70 staff working on related issues in northern Jordan's Za'atri refugee camp. Additionally, UNICEF and its partners are working to implement standard operating procedures and referral pathways in its child-friendly spaces.
- Since January 2014, WFP has been transitioning from paper vouchers to electronic vouchers for its Syrian refugee beneficiaries in Jordan. Electronic vouchers function similarly to prepaid debit cards and allow recipients to purchase food items at participating stores across the country. As of late July, WFP is working to complete the transition to electronic vouchers in two remaining governorates, Amman and Irbid. By late August, WFP expects more than 536,000 beneficiaries to be utilizing electronic vouchers countrywide.

Lebanon

- In May and June, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, and 11 NGO partners conducted a vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. According to preliminary results, 75 percent of interviewed households are food insecure—an increase from the 68 percent noted in 2013. In addition, nearly one-third of surveyed households cannot access needed health care or safe drinking water, and two-thirds of school-aged Syrian refugee children are not enrolled in schools. In focus groups, Syrian refugees highlighted rent and residential permits as their main difficulties. Refugees report that the overall situation was similar or worse than six months ago and could continue to deteriorate in the medium to long term. Humanitarian actors involved in the assessment are conducting further data analysis and plan to release final results at the end of July.
- IOM is supporting four primary health care centers in southern Lebanon and two centers in the Bekaa Valley, located in eastern Lebanon, by subsidizing consultations, providing acute and chronic medications, and reimbursing medical and administrative staff for additional working hours. From June 21 to July 4, more than 1,600 Syrian refugees and 90 Lebanese host community members and returnees received primary health care consultations at the IOM-supported centers. Additionally, the centers conducted antenatal care visits for more than 230 women and provided vitamin-A supplements, as well as polio, measles, and rubella vaccinations, to approximately 110 children.
- As of July 22, WFP had reached nearly 797,000 Syrian refugees in Lebanon—93 percent of its July target—with food assistance. Of those reached, more than 787,000 people received electronic food vouchers, while the remainder received food parcels.

Turkey

- In June, WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent Society established price-monitoring committees in 17 of 22 Syrian refugee camps in southern Turkey. Price-monitoring efforts help ensure that prices in camp shops remain reasonable and that refugees can afford food items with the cash assistance allocated to them in the form of electronic food vouchers. For example, price monitoring in Hatay Province revealed that beneficiaries spend the majority of their cash assistance on bread, vegetables, dairy products, and eggs. Of these key staples, only the price of eggs was found to be above average.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In addition to health and WASH assistance, USAID/OFDA is contributing more than \$25 million—approximately 73 percent of its newly announced \$35 million in funding—to provide emergency relief supplies to IDPs and other vulnerable populations. The items, such as blankets, kitchen sets, household cleaning supplies, and plastic sheeting, help address emergency needs of continued displacement of conflict-affected Syrians from their homes as costs of goods inside Syria continue to rise.
- In mid-July, the Government of the United Arab Emirates (GoUAE) announced a combined \$27 million contribution to UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNRWA for the Syria humanitarian response. The funding represents a portion of the \$60 million committed by the GoUAE at the Kuwait Second International Pledging Conference for Syria in early 2014.

CONTEXT

- Following the commencement of peaceful demonstrations against the SARG in March 2011, President Bashar al-Asad pledged legislative reforms. However, reforms failed to materialize, and SARG forces loyal to President al-Asad began responding to demonstrations with violence, leading armed opposition groups to retaliate.
- At a November 2012 meeting in Doha, Qatar, Syrian opposition factions formed an umbrella organization—the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces, also known as the Syrian Coalition (SC). The USG recognized the coalition as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people on December 11, 2012. On March 19, 2013, the SC established the Syrian Interim Government, which opposes the SARG and is based in decentralized locations throughout opposition-held areas of Syria.
- Shortly after its formation, the SC established the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) to coordinate humanitarian aid to Syria. USG, other donors, and NGO representatives meet with the ACU on a regular basis to share information regarding identified needs, current and planned assistance, and challenges to providing aid.
- The U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 2139 on February 22, 2014, pressing the SARG and other armed actors to allow unfettered humanitarian access for relief aid workers in Syria. The resolution identified priority areas for emergency relief aid, and the U.N. is releasing monthly reports tracking progress on implementing the resolution's objectives and access gains, as well as persistent access impediments.
- On July 14, 2014, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing U.N. cross-border and cross-line delivery of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected populations without the need for approval from the SARG. The new resolution permits the U.N.'s use of four border crossings from Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq—in addition to other crossings already in use by U.N. agencies—for delivery of humanitarian assistance into Syria. The resolution also establishes a monitoring mechanism—under the authority of U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and with the consent of the neighboring countries—to ensure that deliveries across these border points contain only humanitarian items.
- Syria hosts approximately 540,000 Palestinian refugees, with more than 80 percent living in and around Damascus. Intense fighting in and around Palestinian camps and neighborhoods has significantly affected Palestinian refugees in Syria. UNRWA estimates that almost all of the 540,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria are directly affected by the conflict and 270,000 are displaced inside the country. Some 80,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria have fled to neighboring countries. Syria also hosts an estimated 39,500 Iraqi refugees, primarily in the greater Damascus area.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Syria	\$1,000,000
NGO Partners	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$156,734,734
U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Syria	\$500,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Syria	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$22,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Syria	\$2,500,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$13,000,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Syria	\$1,852,009
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$200,086,743
USAID/FFP			
NGO Partners	Food Assistance	Syria	\$41,806,723
WFP	Syria Emergency Operation (EMOP)	Syria	\$162,845,900
WFP	Regional EMOP	Egypt	\$18,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Iraq	\$10,500,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Jordan	\$102,250,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Lebanon	\$102,750,000
WFP	Regional EMOP	Turkey	\$28,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$467,152,623
STATE/PRM³			
ICRC	Health, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH, Capacity Building	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$31,000,000
IOM	Relief Commodities, Border Transport, Health	Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt	\$4,600,000
NGO Partners	Health, Protection, Education, WASH, Shelter, Psychosocial, Mental Health	Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq	\$31,674,328
UNFPA	Mental Health, Capacity Building, Protection	Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq	\$7,100,000
UNHCR	Protection, Camp Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH, Education, Relief Commodities	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt, Regional	\$171,800,000
UNICEF	Education, WASH, Child Protection, Health	Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt	\$82,900,000
UNRWA	Food, Health, Education, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon	\$73,500,000
WHO	Health	Turkey	\$400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$402,974,328
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2014			\$1,070,213,694

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$252,290,317
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$383,353,221
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE	\$582,724,280
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2013	\$1,218,367,818

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2012¹

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$19,695,864
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$47,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE	\$52,359,941
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012	\$119,055,805

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014	\$2,407,637,317
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¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Approximately \$12.8 million in funding was committed in FY 2012 and obligated in FY 2013.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 30, 2014.

³ Total includes \$10 million announced in FY 2013 for obligation by State/PRM in FY 2014.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- The USG encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.